

Gen. Butler's Proclamation in the House of Lords. Mediation.

In the house of lords on the 13th inst. the Earl Carnarvon said :

I wish to put a question to the noble earl, the secretary of foreign affairs, in reference to the proclamation, said to have been issued by General, the commander of the Federal forces at New Orleans. The proclamation states that any man who shall by word, look or gesture, insult any officer or soldier, shall be treated as a man of the town, and dealt with accordingly.

will not insult the house by commenting upon a proclamation as this, but it must be per-
pally obvious to your lordships that one of two
things must be meant. Either it is intended as
an insult or a menace. If it was a menace it
is one of the grossest, most brutal, and most
commonly insults to every woman in New Or-
leans, since it was notorious that there was not

man in the city who was not devoted to the Confederate cause. On the other hand, if the information be intended to have a practical effect, I beg your lordships to observe that by means in which it is couched, it gives more unintended powers to the Federal soldiers than have been given to any soldiers upon the earth. The proclamation is absolutely without precedent. We have heard of towns taken by storm,

subjected to the violence of the troops have taken them, but that such a proclamation is not a just and equitable and equitable commercial town, which has been the of which they have been for sometime in open occupation, has never before come to the attention of the Government. I have justice to say that I do not believe they are any sense identified with this proclamation. I am, Butler, and I trust that they will respond to the call of the Government. In response which the war in America is to be carried, it will be a war of extermination. The first task is, whether the majority's Government has the right to demand the authenticity of this proclamation? I wish to put another question to the noble lord. I am sure that the majority's Government has the right to demand the authenticity of this proclamation? I wish to put another question to the noble lord. I am sure that the majority's Government has the right to demand the authenticity of this proclamation? I wish to put another question to the noble lord.

fracture, and the spirit in which it is received, is the mediator between the individual as is consistent with our self-respect and the material interests of this country. I trust that the American people will be able to find positions their most earnest and favorable liberation.

—The only information which we received upon this subject is contained in a despatch from Lord Lyons, in which he indicates that the American minister in London, and after alluding to its purpose, he states that they might infer that it was authentic.

The Home with respect to any action or expression of disapproval or approval by the American government on the subject, nor to any other public approval or condemnation. Neither do I find that the United States Minister in this city has received any information of the kind.

Given down past, I trust that the American government will lose no time in disavowing it, if it has been made known.

The American character is the American argument that it should do so at once; and, in the case of the American government, the charges of war should not be aggravated by misstatements of this character.

It is unnecessary to add to its horrors by proclamations; and this is a grave offense, only against this particular population sub-group. The only thing that is of any real interest is that the usages of war should be rigorous and cruel. [Floor.] With reference to the words of the noble earl has read to the House are susceptible of some explanation. The words were to the effect that if any woman were to be taken into the town, she would be a Federal State, she shall be liable to be treated as a woman of the town paying her contribution." I have been told that the meaning of the words was that if any woman were taken into a local regulation that women of the town were a disturbance in the streets, shall be liable to be taken to prison, all the soldiers of the American Empire, and soldiers with comradely in the public streets, shall be held to be responsible for any disturbance in the town, and on guilty of a disturbance in the town, and

rotation being the correct one, and I quite agree with the noble earl that even if the proclamation is not intended to be put in force, it is only to give to the soldier a license which may lead to great brutalities, and, therefore, I must say that I can discover no real defense for the issue of such a proclamation as this. [Cheers.] Therefore, most sincerely hope that the United States government will at once disavow it, and

ly that, but express their marked sympathy for it. [Hear, hear.]

With reference to the next question which she has put to me, namely, whether a nobleman has obtained currency, that the ministers of France and England intended for their mediation between the Northern and Southern States is true, all I can say is that, much as the spreading of these rumors may do great deal of mischief, I am glad the noble lady has given me the opportunity of informing the House that no proposals of the kind have been made either on the part of her majesty's government to the government of France or to the French government to ours. The

The ambassador in London has received no instructions from his government on the subject, there certainly has been no communication on the part of her majesty's government to the British government. Without giving any opinions to the propriety some time or other of sending the good offices of her majesty's government to mediate in the matter, I should deem it most inopportune time for such mediation at present. No good could be accomplished at present, and the war and the embittered state of feeling on both sides would offer would be unattended with success, and might prevent it from being eventually obtained in case it should be deemed

There was certainly no intention on the part of her majesty's government to interfere present moment.

PROCLAMATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th inst., J. Walsh, in rising to call the attention of the House to the recent order issued by General menacing the women of New Orleans with the most degrading treatment, and by which any lady of that city, who, by word or deed, or movement, shows contempt for a member of the United States, was to be held

her to be treated as a woman or the town through her avocation, said that when he first read the proclamation it did appear peculiarly timely in view of the fact that the filling of the quota in the United States Army, Mr. Butler, should have issued an order which it inflicted so much obloquy and disgrace upon the name; but it had been since confirmed, and as appeared from the New York correspondence of the papers, been so general a topic of conversation in that city, and excited so much attention that incredulity had given way to amazement and disgust. He regretted to see, that up to the time when the last mails left New York there was no report of any formal pro-

tion of the proclamation by the United States authorities, nor of censures and condemnation by its author. Although, however, no such indication had been signified, he could not but see that the honorable gentleman, the under secretary for foreign affairs, would remove that feeling of indignation which had been created among all classes of Englishmen by the publication of a proclamation which was utterly antagonistic to the spirit of the nineteenth century and the whole of the usages of civilized nations.

On the few observations which he wished to make in introducing the question, he should be glad to abstain from raising any question as to the propriety of the course pursued.

the merit of that great contest which was being on the other side of the Atlantic. We hitherto maintained an impartial and strict neutrality, and we had also maintained a wise prudent reserve; but while refraining from saying a word upon the merits of the civil war, could not help observing that it appeared in the testimony of all travelers, confirmed both official and semi-official reports, that

[illegible]

to a species of Yankee sympathy poor slave," as he was wont hypocritically hint. Southern negroes are seduced by wretched teachers who are paid by freedom and equality, and by way of giving the promise their Yankee benefactors are away from them, and they are left into slavery! The world should be made of the iniquitous transaction, and the nation that tolerates it should be held up to eternal scorn.

The beginning of this war, soon after the fall of Hilton Head by the Federal troops, increased the opposition to slavery, and led to fear from a voluntary abandonment of slaves by the slaves--that Yankee rule in the months would be a new era, and with their former condition, and they return at the first opportunity afforded there was one source, though, from the apprehensions of the whites, that they were being collected on the island, was that it would not be long before the blacks would make a bid for freedom, and that finally these defamed blacks, stolen or induced to go aboard, with or without consent, would be sold to the master who would be immediately weighed and sent for a West India port. Our prey, they flattered, if it failed, would be sold in two instances. Between Republicans

MAXIMO.—We learn that Col. John of this county, has been quite successful in obtaining salt from the earth taken out of one of his sandhollows. The process is the same as that heretofore described—that of the "hopper," the same thing. Before being placed in the hopper, the earth is first well stirred. The things were then boiled down, and from a bush of earth four bushels of salt were obtained. From his several sandhollows Col. expects to obtain sufficient salt to cure next winter. With salt fifty dollars a bushel, the rate at which it now sells—it would be well for every man who owns a sandhollow, especially the large ones, to follow Col. John's example, and experiment of making their own salt, to prove a profitable business.—*Clatsop*

"I thought sharp, was in a measure
I would have been down by degrees into
show him the fair face of Honor grew be-
crew blow dead at her in her trustful-
her own heart, he would most surely
her tempted back. Her sex, actually, if
the man, he would have thought her
a woman. Perhaps she was wronged
man was the gainer—and promise are
Honor was angry with him it must
be allowed himself to be tempted
no right to exact such a promise; he
p, had you urged this as some world
ged it, I think I should have forgiven
and returned it, and I think I should
for Philip he could not know.
great character of character, Honor never
to her guarding the cause of the abrup-
tly, and I think I should have forgiven
it to some petty quarrel. Original
disturbance of disposition. "You must
be angry with me, and I am angry with
to Philip, and bring him back." But,
Honor never wrote, and Philip never
months had passed away, when Phil-
ton's housekeeper was taken seriously
the doctor after one of his visits,
disguise from you," was the reply,
is in great danger. I fear she will not

"Just you are mistaken, doctor." Philip
would ill advise to lose her; she has been
a long time coming.
man coming Philip visited the sick
and perceived too plainly that he had
the truth. A peculiar expression came
his face, and he turned away. He
observed his entrance, and there was
in his manner of saying to his in-
sister, "I am glad to see you."
we alone?" she asked.
Philip replied in the affirmative.
I am glad to see you. I know I shall
be glad to see you, and there is a
early coming to you, of which I feel it

[illegible]

The "Sporting Fraternity" of this city made a deposit in proper hands of the money which was sick and swollen.

We learn this is but the balance of a rotten pile for that purpose, the amount distributed up to that point being \$5600.

This money is worthy of being followed by war, and, if anything, far less worthy, nominally more respectable class of the money known as merchant capital, a good thing, however, is likely to hanground Examiner.

On—At the recent election in Oregon, the following were elected, as follows: Governor, C. G. Sibley; Democratic secretary, E. May; Republican: treasurer, Edwin Lee, Republican; printer, Harry Gordon, Republican; Congress, John H. McNeill, Republican; United States first representative, James H. McNeill, Republican.

men to the thirty-first eighth Congress, in December, 1893.

circumstances as led him to suspect that Alice and his architect were—well, not married, but at least in a very intimate relationship, and Phillip Stourton was an estimable man in his good friend. Smooth as regarded outward appearance, and with a certain charm of intellect, but his own mind was irresolute and untrained. He felt the fascination which had taken upon him grow day by day in power, and he was not a man to whom the management which he had never proposed to undertake to break through, yet he would not let himself be so completely dominated that he would look beyond the present horizon. He worked at his profession, conducted, task upon task, and he was not without a certain practical perception, but he gave blind way to his impetuous feelings whenever chance or choice led him in the direction of the woman who had become Alice's aide. He did not neglect his professional duties, and he was not without a certain management his domestic concerns were trusted, was far from being satisfied with the results, and he was not without a certain sense in the habit of doing. "The motherless children were slighted. Business—if it was business—was neglected. The house was a yawl up home duties, and it was still a yawl that attracted him; it was still less attractive. These remonstrances also did not avail. He was not a man to be easily discouraged, and he was not a man who could be easily aligned by his rebukes, let fall expressions which showed a knowledge of the attention which he had given to the matter, and he was not a man who could be easily deterred against second marriage. This was recently insisted, but Phillip did not care to be so obvious readily. Her well-to-do friends, who were not without a certain interest in the welfare of his children, rather being aware of her, so her inordinance was not so much a matter of surprise and wonder over as necessary evils.

of their relationship, which continued to grow more intimate. Philip, who was laid to sleep by the all-powerful sedatives of the morphine, while marriage day was fast, and the preparations for it began. That fact whispered about, and reached the ears of Philip's housekeeper, but, strangely enough, she did not seem to care. It was not that her feelings were anything but placid, to judge from her stony face. She was a woman of a certain shrewdness, and she perceived the intended matrimonial arrangement. However, she remarked: "By the way, Philip, I was the tutor of the young lady who is to be married to you. I have received very curious anonymous letter about you, which I suppose I must let to show you."

"What was the letter about?" asked Philip, unconcerned, the onset was so unexpected, so readily. His remained silent, breathing in the fragrance of the flowers. Philip's honor was rather startled when she observed his efforts produced by her words, and said: "I have not time to read it, but I will answer your question, but I have indeed received a letter containing some vague accusation or other against you. I give not the slightest chance of its being true. I am sure of it. I will explain anything, if it do so would be disagreeable to I can trust you, Philip."

"You mean I am in honor, more than I am,"

self upon me. I had no right as to pledge myself; but I did it. It is irrevocable; no one can undo it. I will not marry a man who has injured himself, to tempt me, for his sake, to do wrong. I will not marry Philip, as he repeated, and, covering her face with her hands, she sobbed and wept, and left the room. Philip, too, stole away, crushed and miserable; in his own eyes he was completely dishonored.

Truth, loyalty, self-respect, are here lost in the name of love. The diamond breast, lightly encased, seemingly of little power; but when you turn, the pillars of the world seem to be tottering, and the earth is in a tremor.

Philip had been less scrupulously honest than he was. He had been true to the promise; made to his wife as his weight and measure implied, he need not have seen his hopes dashed. He had been true to his wife, and to himself. It was not that he lacked the ingenuity to carry it. It had crossed his mind, of course, to

[illegible]

But he did not let his lastor. Any such thought was brushed aside. He had a duty to perform. He had employed him in the creation of the extensive business premises, and after the death of his father, he had been the executor of the latter, arranged a pleasant party to celebrate the circumstance. To this pleasant party he had invited his friends, and among them Philip debated with himself whether he should accept it, and finally concluded to do so. He had no other choice. He had to appear, which time he had altogether refused to do so. In his happier days he had been everything but a recluse, for a gay and boisterous party he had been, and he had been so often, and now the natural desire to mix with his friends once more began to find a place in his mind. He had not been able to do so for a long time, but he had hitherto caused him no embarrassment or uneasiness. It was no fear on this score that had prevented him from appearing. He was disgusted not at all of the circumstances when he was brought at last to break in on the section of the party that had become acquainted with him. He had his reliable friend, Philip's mind was not so easily led to a coloring of cheerfulness and gaiety in keeping with the scene. This gaiety was not in his nature, and he felt that the constraint served no doubt to make each place a disagreeable impression more vivid. It has been said that a man who has been in prison for a long time, he seemed to regain all his old powers on

[illegible]

The Distress in England.—No man, woman, or child need feel of starvation in England. There are houses open, and bread to be eaten. Yet two-thirds of the population enter one of those houses or of that of bread. May it never be otherwise? But we must remember the strength of the English character. It is not the English who can best appreciate the fact that during the months of March and April the number of paupers in Lancashire and Cheshire has been no less than 145,000. It is true that Lancashire alone has a population of 1,200,000, and that the population of London where labor was remunerative, and the price of independence was high, the pressure must be very severe to have produced such a result.

Between the last year and the present the difference is very marked. A return has just been published by the Poor Law Board, showing that in the cotton districts, and on looking over the figures, it becomes distressingly manifest that the increase by their necessitating out of independence and over the pauper principle. In Ashton-under-Lyme, the number of paupers in 1861 was 1,000, in 1862, 1,200, in 1863 was 1,800, the number on the 1st day of last April, was 1700. In Blackburn, a manufacturing town, the number of pauper manufacture, the pauper population of which 19,207 souls was in 1861 only 2718. Manchester at this moment at least 9000. In Manchester, the number of paupers in 1852, was 10,000, in 1858, the total population was 250,000, the number of paupers has risen from 10,000 to 19,000.

These figures show a vast state of destitution throughout these peopled districts; but, alas! they do not show the number of families who only families who have fallen, and the families who are still struggling. There was money in the Savings bank, there were

Things in New York.
Capt. Jos. E. Dupont, says the Charleston Herald, is now in New York, after an involuntary sojourn in New York for about two weeks, having been captured on the 24th of May, while attempting to escape from the city of Charleston, S. C. Pickens.

After trial and condemnation of his vessel, he has professed his liberty on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. They have passed him on parole, tendering only an oath of neutrality, and he succeeded in making his way to New York, North Carolina and Wilmington.

While in New York, Capt. D. was informed that the Government had offered him a commission in the army, and that they had offered him a commission in the army, and that they had offered him a commission in the army.

Gen. Wool, and had gone to Virginia to confer and co-operate with Gen. McClellan, for the reduction of Richmond. Some of Burnside's army, he says, had been sent to Virginia, and were in Virginia with McClellan's army.

The general feeling of the people in New York is, that the Government should not be so lenient to the rebels, and that they should be treated as enemies of the State.

marital property had in this military department, will be sought to attract attention to the trial, conviction and sentence of a negro man found making his way to the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for the crime of desertion. The man, who is now in the Federal prison, unwittingly betrayed his wicked and traitorous purpose. He not only refused to give the enemy all the information he could, (and what he told our pickets, mistaking them for Federals, was both accurate and important), but he also expressed his willingness to turn them to the enemy upon us. The proof was complete, and the hard but merited penalty of death has been pronounced and approved. The case of this spy is the only one of the kind of the spy. The case is a singular one—for no negroes as a class are remarkably faithful to the cause of the South, which is hardly less true of them than their masters. But it is well for all, whether white or black, who are disposed to desert, to know that the Federal Government will follow their conviction of the treason, whether the enemy be taken from the treasury or not. *Mobile Register.*

SEC. 1. Any private, musician or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it, at such time as the Secretary of War shall determine, shall be entitled to further, That all persons under the age of eighteen years or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of companies, battalions and companies heretofore to be re-organized, shall be required to remain in their respective organizations until they have completed their term of enlistment, or until they have reached the age of nineteen years, unless their places can be sooner supplied by other recruits not now in the military service of the United States; and from eighteen and thirty-five years, and all laws providing for the recruitment of volunteers and the organization thereof hereafter shall be repealed, and the same is hereby repeated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That such companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments created by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act, shall be organized and equipped, and the necessary men requisites for organization actually enrolled, and not enrolling in said organizations any person who has been previously enlisted in the regular service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to perform duty, and to complete their company, battalion and regimental officers.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, no person shall be ready in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Senate, to employ State officers, and on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officials, subject to the approval of the President, and shall enroll in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That persons who are detailed from the divisions of the recruiting section shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies now in the service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and thereafter they shall be assigned to companies from the States from which

regulations as they are established by the War Department, and that no soldier or sailor shall be discharged or not greater than three months, details, determined by, let, shall be made from said reserve, so that the Government may, as nearly as possible, be kept full. Provided, That the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service, and that the Government may, during their stay at home they shall not receive pay: Provided, further, That the persons comprehended in this act shall not be liable to be called into service until they are mustered into the actual service of the Confederate States: except that said persons, when enrolled and liable to be called into service, shall be liable to be called, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such, under said articles: Provided, That the President may, in his discretion, if the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to suspend the provisions of this act, and may assign such persons to any service, and may be assigned to different companies in service under provision of section four of this act; and reserve troops may be organized by the Secretary of War may adopt: Provided, That any company, battalion and regimental officers shall be held to be subject to the provisions of this act: Provided, The troops raised in any one State shall not be combined in regimental, battalion, squadrons or companies, or in any other troops in any other States.

company, battalion, squadron, or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion according to a list of merit, in the order of disability or other incompetency: Provided, however, That the President may, when in his opinion necessary, fill such vacancies by the appointment of officers by the promotion of any officer or officers, or private or privates from such company, battalion, squadron, or regiment, who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the said company, battalion, squadron or regiment, the President may cause the said vacancy to be filled by election: Provided, That all appointments shall be subject to the approval and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the foregoing section shall apply to the election of officers shall apply to those regiments, battalions, and squadrons which are composed of privates, and to those companies or companies in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally appointed.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That each

[illegible]

NOTICE:

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD
COMPANY.

TOLLY MOREHEAD, JR., Cashier.

IN consequence of the occupation of New Orleans by the enemy, the business of this office has been transferred to this company, payable at that point on the first instant and thereafter, until further orders of such paper are hereby notified to present themselves at this office. No interest will be paid on such claims after refusal.

Interest on all interest accounts maturing and payable in New York, will be paid at this office hereafter instead of New York.

By order of the President.
Wm. L. G. A. J. MCINTOSH, Sec'y.

SOUTHERN TYPEGRAPHIC
AND GENERAL
PRINT PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

ALL brochures of this art newly acquired—such as
PORTRAITS,
Views, Checks, Bonds,
Certificate of Stock and Color Printing.
O. LEEDERLE,
South side Court Square,
Memphis, Tenn.

JNO C STEELE

F W IRVINE & CO

[illegible]